EXHIBIT A

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN RE SONUS NETWORKS

) CA 02-11315

SECURITIES LITIGATION

) Boston, MA

) March 9, 2005

BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARK L. WOLF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE MOTION HEARING

APPEARANCES:

(As previously noted.)

JUDITH A. TWOMEY, RPR
Official Court Reporter
One Courthouse Way
Courtroom 10~Room 5200
Boston, MA 02210
(617)946-2577

THE COURT: Right. And is it the usual practice of your firm to have these affidavits certifying that the schedule that's said to be attached is accurate when the schedule is not attached?

MR. WEISS: I can't say that that is our usual practice. No, I don't know that that is --

THE COURT: Do you know that it's not your usual practice?

MR. WEISS: Well, I know at least in this instance Ms. Laratro recalls discussing with Mr. Roberts which trades were going to be included on the schedule which she prepared from the document that he provided to her. In many instances, the form itself provides a place to be filled in, and I presume in many instances that's adequate space to provide the information, so there simply is no schedule that is necessary.

THE COURT: I'm concerned about this, in part, because the inaccuracy of the document that was filed masked an issue relating to whether Mr. Roberts was an adequate class representative because of undisclosed sales that he made after the end of the class period. And any filing that's made in the court has to be made by an attorney. And you're representing that there's a proper basis under Rule 11, among other things, and I don't take filings from paralegals. So it's a matter of

concern to me that you can't tell me if any attorney, you know, reviewed the work to determine whether the filing was reliable.

MR. WEISS: It is certainly my belief that this was part of -- Nancy may recall better than I -- that this was part of a larger document that was filed with the court as part of the lead plaintiff papers. I'm not certain about that, but that would be my understanding of things and, as such, those papers would have been filed under the supervision or by an attorney.

THE COURT: Which attorney?

MR. WEISS: Well, at the time, Sam Rudman was the partner overseeing this activity, so it would be my belief that he was, although I don't know that for certain.

MR. RUDMAN: If your Honor please, Sam Rudman is not related to this Rudman.

MR. WEISS: Yes.

THE COURT: Because the misleading statement has consequences for this case. If somebody makes purchases outside of the class period, he might be subject to unique defenses that could disqualify him or her as an adequate lead plaintiff or an adequate class representative, depending on the totality of the circumstances.

MR. WEISS: Your Honor, if I might again just point out that there was never any attempt to conceal anything, and we in discovery freely, without objection or motion practice, fully provided information regarding all of Mr. Roberts' trades. And at deposition, he was more than happy to answer questions about any of his transactions, both during and after the class period. Ιt was in fact based on that very discovery that the defendants made the argument that they made. Again, the PSLRA required only him to disclose class period transactions.

THE COURT: Well, you've got a form that he signed under oath that says something different, and your firm prepared the form, didn't it?

MR. WEISS: I agree that the wording is not precise or does not matched with the --

THE COURT: The wording is very precise. mean, it says, since December 11, 2000, which I assume is the date that was put in uniquely for this case.

It's the first day of the class MR. WEISS: period.

THE COURT: Right. I have made the following transactions in Sonus Networks.

Now, how is that imprecise?

MR. WEISS: Clearly, that could have been

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drafted better to match what the requirements were.

THE COURT: It could have been -- it may go beyond what the PSLRA requires, but it's not imprecise.

MR. WEISS: Okay.

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THE COURT: I don't think.

MR. WEISS: But, again, if there was an attempt to avoid disclosing those transactions, the person who drafted it would have been more careful and just matched the language of the PSLRA.

THE COURT: And, in fact, I don't have the sense that any attorney deliberately tried to hide those transactions. But I guess I'd say at this point two things. One, this explanation essentially confirms the decision I reached on February 14 that Mr. Roberts was not an appropriate class representative. I don't think anybody should be signing something under oath that's not complete. I don't think anybody should be certifying the attached schedule as all the transactions I made in someone's stock if the schedule is not there. And it really raises questions in my mind about the way your firm handles these matters and whether it's in a professionally appropriate manner, because it's your firm that put Mr. Roberts in this position. I mean, I can see having to mail the faxed documents back and forth, you know, so the lawyer or paralegal can get the information

that's necessary to prepare an affidavit that somebody is going to sign under oath. But this suggests to me, if it's a routine practice, a routine practice that's very casual about matters that have been signed under oath.

MR. WEISS: I certainly wish to assure the court that we take very seriously that matters are signed under oath, and documents that are filed with the court, certainly, everyone at the firm takes that very seriously, and there are attorneys who do supervise the work of the paralegals or the people in shareholder services department who are preparing these documents and communicating with the client.

I'm also aware that the form currently used, I believe, more accurately reflects the language of the PSLRA.

THE COURT: Currently since when?

MR. WEISS: That I don't know. I believe this is, obviously, as any firm with its procedures, it is common, revisiting and addressing them.

THE COURT: I mean, I think that's part of the reason for this. This discussion has some relevance to decisions I need to make regarding lead counsel and your firm's continued role in the case. But I think it's also important that if there's instructive value to this experience that it be derived. Because I don't want in

this or any other case any more documents signed under oath that are not prepared carefully and pursuant to procedures that are designed to minimize the risk of false statements under oath.

Then there were some issues regarding the disclosures to Roberts and Scibelli by Milberg and Bernstein firms of their roles in other class actions against Sonus. And if I read Mr. Scibelli's affidavit right, he says in paragraph 6 that he knew approximately two and-a-half years ago that the Bernstein firm was counsel in the IPO litigation that involved Sonus. And in April 2004, I contacted Bernstein regarding the Sonus 2 litigation. So the IPO litigation is in New York, and the Sonus 2 litigation is before Judge Woodlock, is that right?

MR. BERG: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And paragraph 3C of my order asked for any written records of such communications unless some attorney/client privilege was asserted.

So Mr. Scibelli, if I read it right, is telling me that sometime in 2002, if it was two and-a-half years ago, he became aware of the Bernstein's firm's involvement in the IPO class action.

Were there any documents relating to that?

MR. BERG: There are no documents from that,